

R 2791. A N

577. e. 25
2

A C C O U N T
O F S O M E
ROMAN URNS,
A N D O T H E R
A N T I Q U I T I E S,

Lately Digg'd up near

BISHOPS-GATE.

With Brief Reflections upon the
Antient and Present State of *London.*

In a LETTER to

R. Woodward

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, Kt.
Surveyor-General of Her Majesty's Works.

L O N D O N:
Printed for *E. Curll.* 1713. Price One Shilling.

THE HISTORICAL

1985-1986
1986-1987
1987-1988
1988-1989
1989-1990
1990-1991
1991-1992
1992-1993
1993-1994
1994-1995
1995-1996
1996-1997
1997-1998
1998-1999
1999-2000
2000-2001
2001-2002
2002-2003
2003-2004
2004-2005
2005-2006
2006-2007
2007-2008
2008-2009
2009-2010
2010-2011
2011-2012
2012-2013
2013-2014
2014-2015
2015-2016
2016-2017
2017-2018
2018-2019
2019-2020
2020-2021
2021-2022
2022-2023
2023-2024

in the U.S. and Canada, and the U.S. and Mexico.

1. 169. 2. 200. 3. 201. 4. 202.

1600-1601 1602-1603 1604-1605 1606-1607

for the part of a long island

TO

Mr. THOMAS HEARNE.

SIR,

A LONG with this I send, as you command me, the Account of the Urns, and other Antiquities, digg'd up in this Neighbourhood. 'Twas address'd, as you see, to Sir Christopher Wren, who return'd it back after a very short time, desiring it might be printed. That was the only Thing in which I ever differed in Opinion from him: and tho' Four Years have pass'd since, I cannot but yet retain my first Sentiments, in which I am confident you'll join me. 'Twas wrote during a few Days that I was under an Indisposition that suffered me to stir very little abroad. Those Antiquities being then newly discovered, and at a Juncture too when Studies of greater Application were not

proper for the State in which I happened to be, I turn'd my Thoughts upon these. I did that partly for my Diversion, and to pass away the Time: and partly to shew a Gentleman, who visited me daily, and had otherwise a great deal of Wit, but was wont to slight such Things, that they were useless only to those who either wanted Capacity, or Attention to reflect rightly upon them. The Paper that Sir Christopher Wren sent back is either lost or mislaid: and this is copied from such Scraps as I happened to keep by me. Only I have added the Authorities and Passages of the Antients; which, I think, were not in that. One who judges so well of Things, and with the Exactness that you always do, will soon discern a great Number of Faults in it; but by those you'll see tis genuine, and that I wrote it; which I flatter myself will intitle it to Pardon with a Gentleman that has the Goodness to be so partial and favourable to me as you ever are.

— *Namque*

Namque tu solebas

Meas esse aliquid putare magas.

And yet I fear you'll hardly forbear thinking me too lavish and profuse when I am treating of this Town. Tho' if you knew how great an Admirer I am of it, you would rather wonder that I exceeded not even those Bounds. The Basse-Relieve upon the Monument, in which Time [the God Chronus] is represented raising the City [the Dea Londinia] out of Ruins, brought to my Mind the Passage of Claudian. This probably Mr. Cibber had likewise in view when he design'd that Work, which is much the finest of the Kind in all the City.

As my Health returned, Matters of greater Exigence pressing in, took me off from these Pursuits. So that you'll be the less surprized to see so many Marks of Hurry and Precipitance, as you will towards the End. The Two Paragraphs relating to the early Times of the Christian Religion I was going to have retrench'd. But I left them standing only

ly as Memorials for Enquiry, and farther Consideration; being far from intending to assert any thing positively in an Affair that I had not Time thorowly to consider.

You'll find a pretty full and particular Description of that part of London-Wall that join'd to Bishops-Gate. It consisted of Three different Sorts of Work, raised in Three several Ranges, one over another. Any one who has the Curiosity to see a Sample of the uppermost, yet standing, may do it on each Side Moorgate, for a considerable Extent: as also of the middlemost; especially on the West side of that Gate, at the Distance of about 20 or 30 Paces, where 'tis yet firm, and has suffered very little Dilapidation. Of the lowest, or Roman Work, there are considerable Remains, on the Southside of Aldgate, in the Place call'd the Vineyard. And about the middle of Hounds-ditch there's yet standing one of the Towers of that Wall pretty intire. 'Tis compos'd of Stone, with Layers of Brick interpos'd, after the Roman Manner:

ner 2 and is the most considerable Remain of Roman Workmanship yet extant in any Part of England that I know of, being 26 Foot in Height. By this Judgment may be formed of the Original Height of the Roman Wall about London. Which must have been vastly great; especially if the Surface of the Ground thereabouts has been rais'd in the same Proportion that it hath in other Parts of the City. For, in sinking, upon several Occasions, the Workmen, in some Places, have pass'd thorow Six, in others Twelve, nay, Twenty, Foot of Rubbish, before they came to the natural Earth. Which may serve as a farther Enforcement of what I have offered relating to the Insults and Havock that the City hath sustain'd in former Times.

Since that Letter was wrote there's publish'd a *Commentary upon the Itinerary of Antoninus thorow Britain*, wrote by a Gentleman who carries a very high Character with all that are Judges of Learning. There are a great Number of Things,

Things, very Curious, and of real Use, now first advanced in this Work: and several relating to the Antient State of London. But yet there are some to which I am perswaded, Sir, you'll not so readily give Assent: and in particular to that Conjecture that *London was first built on the South side of the Thames* *. What induced him to this Opinion was, First, That Ptolemy places London in Kent. Secondly, That the Fields betwixt Lambeth and Southwark have been, from Time Immemorial, a Royal Demeain. Thirdly, That Three Roman Highways met there. That there was a Castrum or Roman Town there. This he collects partly from Southwark, retaining still the Name of the *Burrough*, which was the Name given by the Saxons to those Towns: and partly from *Roman Coins, tessellated Pavements, and Bricks, that were digg'd up in St. George's Fields.*

* Dr. Gale Com. in Anton. Iter. p. 64, 65.

As to Ptolemy, he liv'd at a great Distance: and in a Country that had no Intercourse with Britain. So that 'tis the less strange that he should not have right Information of Things here. He has committed no small Errors in his placing of Towns in Countries that were much nearer to him; of which I shall give some Instances, on another Occasion, when I come to consider an Opinion, started not long ago, about a Change in the Latitude of Places*. Tacitus had a most exact Intelligence of the Affairs of Britain; and was, of the two, somewhat the older Writer. So that if London had been first built in Kent, and standing therein the Time of Ptolemy, it must needs have stood there in the Time of Tacitus. But that it certainly did not. This is plain from his Account of the march of Suetonius Paulinus: and the Action of Boudicea at Camulodunum: her causing her Army to fall upon London and Verulam

B

at

at once, and involve both in the *same Ruin**. Or, if there were no other Proof, what he observes of the *Sweetness of the Place* †, and Happiness of the Situation of London, suits rightly and well to this, but not by any means to that side of the River. This every one must admit at first View; besides, that in those Times Things were there in much worse Condition, than in ours. The Tract of Land he mentions is flat and low: and a great part of it was then in the Power of the Thames, and under Water every high Tide; till that River was, in After-ages, restrained, and kept to the Channel, by Banks cast up with an incredibly great Labour and Expense. Not but that there might be some part of St. George's Fields that was not overflowed: and there probably, at some Time or other, was a Roman Habitation, or Castrum; whereof the Pavements, Bricks, and other Antiquities, which that excellent Writer mentions,

* Eadēm Clades. Annal. L. XIV. c. 33. † Loci Dulcedo ibid.

tions, might be Remains. But there have been other like Antiquities discovered, from that Place, onwards, for some Miles Eastward, near the Lock, in the Gardens, along the South-side of Deptford-Road, a little beyond Deptford, on Black-Heath, &c. There's no doubt but, Sir, you have observ'd the Coin of Cunobelin, in the first Table of Cambden, that exhibits an Head with two Faces, in manner of a Janus bifrons. I have now in my Custody the Head of an antient Terminus, likewise with two Faces. This probably was only a Piece of British Imitation of Roman Work. But there were found along with it, large flat Bricks, and other Antiquities, that were unquestionably Roman. All these were retrieved, about Twenty Years since, in Digging in Mr. Cole's Gardens, by the Road mentioned above. I have seen likewise a Simpulum that was digg'd up near New-Cross. And there were, several Years ago discovered two Urns, and five or six of those Viols that are usually called Lachrymatories, a

little beyond Deptford. Nay, there hath been, very lately, a great Number of Urns, and other Things, discover'd on Black-Heath. All which prove nothing more than that there were Habitations, probably scattering, and at Intervals, all along that, which was doubtless a Roman Road. Indeed the Terminus, found just by, adds some Confirmation to this Opinion. Besides, in several Places, lying all nearly in a Line, and particularly a little on this side Shooters Hill, where the Country is flat and low, I formerly † took Notice of some Remains of a rais'd or high Way, like those, cast up by the Romans, that I have observed in Somersetshire, Oxford-shire, Gloucester-shire, and other Parts of England. The Argument, that the Fields between Lambeth and Southwark were a Royal Demean, proves quite contrary to what 'tis brought for,
rather

† That was four or five years ago : and being unwilling to rely upon my Memory too far, I got Mr. Hutchinson, a very intelligent Gentleman, to ride thither this Morning, and take a Review of this Way. It is about four Foot in Height, and at least forty in Breadth. He observ'd it for near a Quarter of a Mile in Length. The Place is call'd Green Common.

rather that those Fields were gain'd from the Thames, than that London ever stood there. The Kings of England were, from our oldest Notices of Things, intituled by the Laws to all such Land as lay betwixt high and low Water Mark; and was gain'd from either the Sea, or such Rivers as ebb'd and flow'd: but none of our Kings ever pretended any Right or Title to this, more than to every other City of the Kingdom. Nor can any Thing be infer'd from that Meeting of the three Ways that this learned Gentleman insists upon. Of which side the River soever London stood, there can be no Doubt but there would be Ways to it from all Parts of Britain; it being at that Time a Town so large, populous, and fam'd for Trafic, and plenty of Provisions†. Which rightly reflected upon, is indeed alone enough to evince that it did not then stand on that side the Water.

I

† Tacit. ibid.

(xii)

I have some other Things to offer to your Consideration; but, very happily, for your Quiet and Respite, I'm interrupted, and can only further have the Pleasure of Subscribing myself, what I truly am, with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your very faithful humble Servant,

Gresham College
Novemb. the 30. 1711.

J. Woodward.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

OF the present flourishing State of London. §. 1. No Records of the original Founders, or of the most antient State of this City. §. 2. That Defect only to be supply'd by means of Remains of antient Works and Monuments. §. 3. The Improvements of the City since the Fire in 1666. §. 4. Sir Chr. Wren's Observations of the Antiquities of London. §. 5. Mr. Comiers's Collections and Observations. §. 6. Antiquities lately discovered near Bishops-Gate. §. 7. Particularly an antient tessellated Pavement. §. 8. As also Sepulchral Urns. §. 9. And several other Things. §. 10. An Human Skull and Bones digg'd up in the same Place. §. 11. The Fabrick of the antient Roman Wall about London. §. 12. That Wall much ruin'd and demolish'd. §. 13. The frequent Vicissitudes of England antiently: and the Difficulties under which it laboured. §. 14. The Insults and Dangers to which the City was formerly expos'd. §. 15. The Advantage of the present British Constitution and Government. §. 16. And the great Security of the City in our Times. §. 17. Of the antient Roman Bricks: and occasionally of the Standard of

The C O N T E N T S.

of the Roman Foot. §. 18. The Fabrick of the additional Work built upon the Ruins of the old Wall. §. 19. The Fabrick of the upper Wall, rais'd upon the additional Work. §. 20. London not built by the antient Britains. §. 21. Of the Druids: and the State of Science here in their Times. §. 22. The Error of those who take the Roman for British Bricks. §. 23. Of the Towns, the Houses, and the Temples of the Britains. §. 24. The Romans, and other Nations, as Savage, of old, and as much Strangers to Arts, as the Britains. §. 25. Of the gradual Enlargement of the City antiently, and the Progress of it to the East. §. 26. A Method to discover the Antient Bounds and Extent of the City, by attending to the Places where Sepulchral Urns are digg'd up. §. 27. The Romans were wont to burn their Dead. §. 28. That Custom fell into Disuse as the Christian Religion prevailed. §. 29. Christianity very antient in Britain. §. 30. Of the Preservation of the Bones, of Persons buried, for so many Ages. §. 31. The means of discovering the Situation of the several Temples antiently in London. §. 32. A Temple of Diana formerly near the Place where now St. Paul's-Church is. §. 33.

A LETTER to
S^r. CHRISTOPHER WREN, Kⁿ.

Occasion'd by some Antiquities lately
discovered near Bishops-Gate
London.

SIR,

S. I. **I** Have, with great Pleasure, Of the
more than once, discours'd present
with you concerning the flourishing
Condition of this City. As State of
London.

it's Situation is the most happy, and
commodious, of any in the World
besides ; so 'tis, without Dispute, the
largest, the most extensive, and po-
pulous, as well as the most stately and
magnificent. Of that Magnificence,
Sir, you have been the chief Con-
triver, and the Director of more truly
noble and regular Buildings than
perhaps any one Man from the Cre-
ation to this Day. They who view
and admire it's present Beauty and
Grandeur ; who see so many thou-
sand Houses, of even private Citizens,
built in such Manner as to render

B them,

them, not only more convenient, better fitted for Use, and for serving all the Ends and Offices of Life and Habitation, but even superior in Design, and Architecture, to the Palaces of Princes elsewhere, will be forward to enquire into it's primitive State, and by what Steps and Degrees it arriv'd to so great Height and Glory.

No Records of the Original Founders, or of future to determine who were the most Projectors and Builders of it. A Writer of the first Rank *, hath, in this City. his usual Manner, with great Appearance of Reason, given the Romans here the Honour of Founding of it. They were indeed a People of vast Penetration, and very distinguished Sense: and none likely sooner to find out the Advantage of the Place and Situation in all Respects. This is certain, Tacitus is the oldest Author in whom we find mention † made of London. But it must have been built some Time before; since twas then become so *very considerable* for the great number of Merchants, and plen-

* Bp. Stillingfleet's Disc. of the true Antiq. of London, (in the second Part of his Ecclesiast. Cases) p. 472.
† Annalium L. XIV. c. 33. Londinium copia negotiorum & commercium maxime celebre.

plenty of valuable Commodities. After him, Ammianus Marcellinus speaks * of it; tho' as of a Town that was antient, and call'd formerly *Lundinium*, but in his Days *Augusta*. From that Time downwards we have little Account of it. Indeed after the Romans had recall'd their Forces, and were gone, so frequent were the Revolutions, and so unsettled the State of this Nation, that scarcely any Encouragement was given to Science, or to History in particular. That 'tis the less to be wondred there is scarce-ly any Thing extant relating to the State of this City; even to the Time that the accurate and industrious Mr. Stow began his *Survey of London*.

§. 3. But there is one Way by which may be retriev'd something relating to it's more early State, it's Site, it's Bounds, and other Circumstances; I mean by the Remains of Roman Works that have been dis-covered in Digging for laying the Foundations of the new Buildings since the late great Fire.

§. 4. That Fire was so very furi-ous, and the Devastation, made, so near universal, that any, but the

B 2 great

* Rer. gest. L.XXVII. c. 8. Lundinium vetus op. 1666.
pidum, quod Augustam posteritas appellavit.

great Spirit of the English would have flag'd and sunk under so dismal a Calamity, and despair'd of ever raising a New City out of such a Heap of Ashes and Ruins. But here, quite contrary, all Hands set forthwith about that great Work : all Minds join'd in a

*Surge, precor, veneranda parens, &
certa secundis*

*Fide Deis, humilemque metum depone
senecta*

Urbs aquava polo. *

and the World, looking on, stood amaz'd to see, in so short a Time, such a number of Noble Piles finish'd, and a City built, not only surpassing the former, but all others upon Earth. So that that Fire, however disastrous it might be to the then Inhabitants, has prov'd infinitely beneficial to their Posterity ; conduced vastly to the Improvement and Increase, as well of the Riches and O-pulence, as of the Splendor of this City. Then, which Land every Body must observe with great Satisfaction, by means of the Inlargements of the Streets ; of the great Plenty of good Water, convey'd to all Parts ; of the common Sewers, and other like

Con-

Contrivances, such Provision is made for a free Access and Passage of the Air, for Sweetness, for Cleanness, and for Salubrity, that it is not only the finest, but the most healthy City in the World. Insomuch that, for the Plague, and other dangerous Distempers, with which it was formerly so frequently annoy'd, and by which so great a Number of the Inhabitants were so cruelly taken off but the very Year before the Fire, an Experience of above fourty Years since hath shewn it so wholly freed, that 'tis very probable 'tis now no longer obnoxious, nor never again likely to be infested by those so fatal and pernicious Maladies.

S. 5. As to the Remains of Roman Workmanship, that were discover'd upon Occasion of rebuilding the City, no Man had greater opportunity of making Remarks upon them than you : nor, Sir, has any Man ever done it to better Purpose. And as you have long promised me an Account of these Observations, so I shall ever insist upon it, and not cease to challenge it, as a Debt your Generosity has made due to me, till you acquit yourself of the Obligation.

Sir Chr.
Wren's
Observa-
tions of
the Anti-
quities of
London.

Mr. Coni-
ers's Col-
lections
and Ob-
servations.

§. 6. I have now in my Custody a considerable Number and Variety of Roman Antiquities that have been digg'd up in and about this City. Several of them were collected by Mr. Coniers, who was living at that time, and very indefatigable in his Inquiries. 'Tis great Pity he had not Encouragement to set forth some relation of them. But he having only the Returns of his Profession to depend upon, and there being at that time so very few that were forward to contribute any Thing to the Support of such Studies, however curious and useful, Posterity has been depriv'd of the Benefit of his. All that I am able to retrieve from the Remains of his Collection that I purchased, or the many other Things that I have since procur'd, shall be most freely imparted, either to Mr. Strype, (to whose Diligence the learned World stands greatly indebted, and who is now actually engag'd in setting forth a new Edition of Stow's *Survey of London*, with Enlargements) or to any other Person, who has Leisure and Capacity to turn them to the Pleasure and Advantage of the Publick, so soon as, Sir, you shall please to communicate your Ob-

Observations; which will be of great Use, and ought by no means to be any longer withheld and suppress'd.

§. 7. Mean while give me leave, Sir, to send you a few Reflections upon some Things of this kind now lately brought to Light in the Neighbourhood of this College. For the particulars we are indebted to the Curiosity of Mr. Joseph Miller; who living just by the Place, visited it daily, and took Notice of all that occur'd. He is a Person, as of great Application, so of no less Candour, and Exactness; that his Accounts may be securely rely'd on.

Antiquities lately discovered near Bishopsgate.

§. 8. In April last, upon the Pulling down some old Houses adjoining to Bishop's-Gate, in Camomile Street, in order to the building there anew: and digging to make Cellars, about four Foot underGround, was discovered a Pavement, consisting of Diced Bricks, the most red, but some few black, and others yellow; all nearly of a Size, and very small, hardly any exceeding an Inch in Thickness. The Extent of the Pavement, in Length, was uncertain; it running from Bishops-Gate, for sixty Foot quite under the Foundation of some Houses not yet pull'd down. It's Breadth was about Ten Foot; termin-

Particularly an ancient tessellated Pavement:

terminating, on that side, at the Distance of three Foot and a half from the City Wall.

¶ 9. Sinking downwards, under the Pavement, only Rubbish occur'd for about two Foot, and then the Workmen came to a *Stratum of Clay*; in which, at the Depth of two Foot more, they found several Urns. Some of them were become so tender and rotten that they easily crumbled and fell to pieces. As to those that had the Fortune better to escape the Injuries of Time, and the Strokes of the Workmen that rais'd the Earth, they were of different Forms: but all of very handsome Make and Contrivance; as indeed most of the Roman Vessels we find ever are. Which is but one of many Instances that are at this Day extant of the Art of that People; of the great Exactness of their Genius, and Happiness of their Fancy. These Urns were of various Sizes; the largest capable of holding full three Gallons, the least somewhat above a Quart. All of these had in them Ashes, and Cinders of burn'd Bones.

and seve-
ral other
Things.

¶ 10. Along with the Urns were found various other Earthen Vessels; as a *Simpulum*, a *Patera* of a very fine red Earth, and a blewish Glas Viol of

of that sort that is commonly called a Lachrimatory. These were all broke by the Carelessness of the Workmen. There were likewise found several Beads, one or two Copper Rings, a *Fibula* of the same Metal, but much impair'd and decay'd ; as also a Coin of Antoninus Pius, exhibiting, on one side, the Head of that Emperor with a radiated Crown on, and this Inscription, ANTONINUS AVG : : : : IMP. XVI. On the Reverse was the Figure of a Woman, sitting, and holding in her right Hand a *Patera*, in her left an *Hastapura*. The Inscription, on this side, was wholly obliterated and gone.

§. 11. At about the same Depth with the Things before-mentioned, but nearer to the City-Wall, and without the Verge of the Pavement, was digg'd up an Human Skull, with several Bones, that were whole, and had not pass'd the Fire, as those in the Urns had. Mr. Stow* makes mention of Bones found in like manner not far off this Place, and likewise of Urns with Ashes in them : as do also Mr. Weever † after him, and Mr. Camden ||.

An Human
Skull and
Bonesdig-
ged up in
the same
Place.

C. §. 12.

* Survey of London, p. 177. † Antient Funeral Mo-
ments, p. 515. || In Middlesex.

The Fa-
brick of
the anti-
ent Ro-
man Wall
about
London.

§. 12. The City-Wall being, upon this Occasion, to make Way for these new Buildings, broke up, and beat to pieces, from Bishops-Gate, onwards, S. E. so far as they extend, an opportunity was given of observing the Fábrick and Composition of it. From the Foundation, which lay eight Foot below the present Surface, quite up to the Top, which was, in all, near ten Foot, 'twas compil'd alternately of Layers of broad flat Bricks, and of Rag-Stone *. The Bricks lay in double Ranges; and each Brick being but one Inch $\frac{3}{4}$ in Thickness, the whole Layer, with the Mortar interpos'd, exceeded not three Inches. The Layers of Stone were not quite two Foot thick, of our Measure. 'Tis probable they were intended for Two of the Roman; their Rule being somewhat shorter than ours. To this Height the Workmanship was after the *Roman manner*: and these were the Remains of the antient Wall, supposed to be built by *Constantine the Great* †. In this 'twas very observable, that the Mortar was as usually in the Roman Works, so very firm and hard, that the Stone itself as easily broke, and gave way, as that. 'Twas thus far, from the Foundation upwards, nine Foot in Thickness.

§. 13.

* Alternis choris parietes allegantur: & mediis lateres. supra coagmenta collocati, & firmitatem & speciem faciunt utraque parte non inveniuntur. Vitruv. Archite& L. II. c. 3.

† Confer Camden's Britannia in Middlesex, p. 312. & Burton's Comment. on Antoninus's Itinerary, p. 165.

§. 13. And yet so vast a Bulk and Strength had not been able to secure it from being beat down in former Ages, and near levell'd with the Ground. This rightly reflected upon, will alone be sufficient to give us an Idea of the Difference betwixt those Times, and ours : betwixt that State of Things, and the present.

§. 14. They best know how to set a just value upon the present happy Settlement who are vers'd in our History, and duly appriz'd what England suffered of old from the Descent of the Romans, and afterwards of the Saxons, and Danes : from the frequent Wars of Scotland, and our own intestine Divisions during the Heptarchy, the Barons, and the late Civil Wats.

§. 15. As London was ever sure to have it's Share in the common Calamity, so better Judgment may be made how great that frequently was, by the Provision that was made against it. The Citizens would never have put themselves to so vast an Expence, for Fence and Guard without, had not the Uncertainties of those Times, and the Dangers, with which they were so frequently alarmed, made that requisite.

§. 16. But such now for some Time has been the fortunate Condition of England, that she may safely confide in the

his
ew
bie-
E.
city
and
the
'op,
was
oad
The
each
ick-
rtar
lies.
quite
Tis
Two
ome-
ight
oman
hains
built
'twas
as u-
n and
roke,
s far,
Foot
J. 13.
lateres.
fa ciunt
II. c. 3.
312. &

The Wall
much rui-
ned and
demolish-
ed.

The fre-
quent Vi-
cissitudes
of Eng-
land anti-
ently, and
the Diffi-
culties un-
der which
it labour'd

The In-
sults and
Dangers
to which
the City
was for-
merly ex-
pos'd.

The Ad-
vantage of
the present
British
Constitu-
tion and
Gover-
ment.

Hearts and Hands of her Subjects, and fix her whole Strength and Defence there. The Union of the formerly greatly divided Interests and Affections of the Inhabitants of the several Parts of this Nation, which we in our Days have had the satisfaction to see successfully effected in the other too, and carried on even to the utmost Bounds of the Island ; the Excellence of our Constitution, and of our Laws ; the steady Execution of them ; and the reciprocal good Understanding between the Prince and People, have rendred us effectually, as well Safe at Home, as Great and Powerful Abroad.

And is the
great Se-
curity of
the City
in our
Times.

§. 17. As the City partakes with the whole Nation in this happy Security ; as it needs no other, and can never possibly have any greater ; so we may now very well and safely raze our Walls, and demolish our Fortifications ; they being not really of any longer Use.

Of the an-
tient Ro-
manBricks
and occa-
sionally of
the Stan-
dard of the
Roman
Foot.

§. 18. The Broad thin Bricks, above-mention'd, were all of Roman make : and of the very sort which we learn from Pliny,* were in common Use among the Romans ; being in Length a Foot and half, of their Standard, and in Breadth a Foot. Measuring some of these, very carefully,

* Nat. Hist. Lib. XXXV. c. 14. *Nisi aevy*, quo utimur, longura sesquipedē, latum pede. 'Tis very probable the Standard, assign'd by Vitruvius, Archite& L. II. c. 3. is the same with this ; but the Passage being incorrect, I shall not alledge it.

carefully, I found them 17 Inches $\frac{4}{5}$ in Length, 11 Inches $\frac{4}{5}$ in Breadth, and 1 Inch $\frac{2}{3}$ Thickness of our Measure. This may afford some Light towards the settling and adjusting the Dimensions of the Roman Foot; and shewing the Proportion that it bears to the English; a Thing of so great Use, that one of the most accomplished and judicious Writers* of the last Century endeavour'd to compass it with a great deal of Travel and Pains. Indeed 'tis very remarkable, that the Foot-Rule followed by the Makers of these Bricks was very nearly the same with that exhibited on the Monument of Cossutius in the Colotian Gardens at Rome, which that admirable Mathematician has, with great Reason, pitch'd upon as *the true Roman Foot* †. Hence likewise appears what indeed was very probable without this Confirmation, that the Standard-Foot at Rome was follow'd in the Colonies, and Provinces, to the very remotest Parts of the Empire; and that too quite down even to the Time of Constantine; in case this was the Wall that was built by his Appointment.

§. 19. The old Wall having been demolished, as has been intimated above, was afterwards repair'd again, and carry'd up, of the same Thickness, to eight or nine

The Fa-
brick of
the additi-
onal Work
built upon
the Ruins
Foot of the old
Wall,

* Mr Greaves in his Disc. of the Roman Foot. 8vo.

† Mr. Greaves loc. cit. p. 32.

Foot in Height. Or, if higher, there was no more of that Work now standing. All this was apparently additional, and of a Make later than the other Part underneath. That was levelled at top and brought to a Plane, in order to the raising this new Work upon it. The Outside, or that towards the Suburbs, was fac'd with a coarse sort of Stone; not compil'd with any great Care, or Skill, or dispos'd into a regular Method: But, on the Inside, there appeared more Marks of Workmanship and Art. At the Bottom were five Layers, compos'd of Squares of Flint, and of Free-Stone. Tho' they were not so in all Parts, yet in some the Squares were near equal, about 5 Inches in Diameter, and rang'd in a Quincunx Order. Over these was a Layer of Brick, then of hew'n Free-Stone, and so alternately, Brick, and Stone, to the Top. There were of the Bricks, in all, six Layers, each consisting only of a double Course; except that which lay above all, in which there were four Courses of Bricks, where the Layer was entire. These Bricks were of the Shape of those now in Use; but much larger, being near 11 Inches in Length, 5 in Breadth, and somewhat above $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Thickness. Of the Stone there were five Layers, and each of equal Thickness, in all Parts, for it's whole Length. The highest,

and

and the lowest of these were somewhat above a Foot in Thickness, the three Middle Layers each five Inches: So that the whole Height of this additional Work was near nine Foot : As to the interior Parts, or the main Bulk of the Wall, 'twas made up of Pieces of Rubble-Stone, with a few Bricks, of the same sort of those used in the inner Facing of the Wall, laid uncertainly, as they happen'd to come to Hand, and not in any stated Method. There was not one of the broad thin Roman Bricks, mentioned above, in all this Part: nor was the Mortar here near so hard as in that below. But from the Description may easily be collected, that this Part, when first made, and intire, with so various and orderly a Disposition of the Materials, Flint, Stone, Bricks, could not but carry a very elegant and handsome Aspect. Whether this was done at the Expence of the Barons, in the Reign of K. John; or of the Citizens, in the Reign of K. Henry the III: or of K. Richard the II *; or at what other Time, I cannot take upon me to ascertain from Accounts so defective and obscure, as are thoſe which at this Day remain of this Affair.

§. 20.

* See Mr. Stow's Survey of London, p. 7.

The Fa-
brick of
the upper
Wall rais-
ed upon
the addi-
tional
Work.

§. 20. Upon the additional Work, now describ'd, was rais'd a Wall wholly of Brick ; only that, it terminating in Battlements, these are top'd with Copings of Stone. 'Tis two Foot four Inches in Thickness, and somewhat above eight Foot in Height. The Bricks of this are of the same Module, and Size, with those of the Part underneath. How long they had been in Use is uncertain. But there can be no doubt but this was the Wall that was built in the Year 1477, in the Reign of K. Edward the IV. Mr. Stow* informs us that that was compiled of Bricks made of Clay got in Moor-fields : and mentions two Coats of Arms fix'd in it near Moor-gate ; one of which is extant to this Day, tho' the Stone, whereon it was engrav'd, be somewhat worn and defac'd. Bishop's-Gate, itself, was built two Years after this Wall, in the Form it still retains †. The Workmen lately employ'd there, sunk confidebly lower than the Foundations of this Gate ; and by that Measurē learned they lay not so deep as those of the old Roman Wall by four or five Foot.

London
not built
by the an-
cient Bri-
tains.

§. 21. Geofry of Monmouth || will have London to have been a British City, incompas'd with Walls, and fortified with innumerable Towers. But the World is now

* Survey p. 7, 8. † Ibid. p. 33. || Hist. Brit. L. III. c. 29.

now well agreed in Opinion how little Regard is due to that Monkish * Writer : and they who have read the Accounts of Britain left us by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other Authors of Judgment and Credit, will presently see his cannot be true.

§. 22. The Britains in those Days, Of the
were barbarous, and wholly unciviliz'd †. Except some who had Skins, and Hides of Brutes cast over them ||, they went naked ‡, and painted * their Bodies with the Figures of various Animals, after the manner of other Savage Nations. Their Diet, and Method of Life, was very mean |||. There was little or nothing that could claim the Name of Science among them. What they had was lodg'd with the Druids, who were the Divines and Philosophers of those Times : and there are some who have entertain'd very lofty Thoughts of that Order of Men. These Gentlemen may be allow'd to indulge their Imaginations as far as they please; but if we rightly reflect upon what we find on Record concerning the Notions and Practice of the Druids, 'twill not carry our Idea's to any

D great

* Confer J. Balæi illustr. Britan. Script. Cent. 2. p. 194. Ed. Baf. MDLIX. † Herodian L. III. p. 83. Ed. H. Steph. Par. MDLXXXI. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 6. || Cæsar L. V. c. 14. p. 116. Ed. Jungermanni, Franc. MDCVI. ‡ Xiphilin L. XXI. p. 866. Ed. Han. (typis Wechel.) MDCVI. * Cæsar L. V. p. 116. Plin. XXII. 1. Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 6. Herodian. L. III. p. 83. ut supra. ||| Strabo L. IV. p. 200. Ed. Casaub. Par. MDCXX. Diodor. Sic. L. IV. p. 301. Ed. Rhodomanni Hanov. (typis Wechel.) MDCIII. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 703. & L. XXI. p. 866.

great Height. They had nothing in greater Veneration than Mistletoe, and the Tree upon which it grew, especially if that happened to be an Oak. Nor would they perform any Act of Religion without a Bough of this Tree; to which they seem to have paid Divine Honours;

— *Robora numinis instar* *.

They were wont to gather the Mistletoe with a mighty deal of Devotion and Ceremony. They thought it sent immediately from Heaven; and a token that the Tree whereon it grew was mark'd out and chosen by their God himself. They gave Mistletoe the Name of All-Heal: ascribed to it a Power of rendering prolific any Creature that was barren: and thought it a Remedy against all sorts of Poisons; so much of the Religion of the Barbarous Nations is chiefly plac'd in Things really mean and trivial †; as Pliny, the Author of this Account, observes very pertinently, upon the Occasion. But further, the Druids taught the Doctrine of the Transmigration of the Soul ||: and they were wont to offer up Men in Sacrifice ‡. They cut them up alive, in order to the making their Divinations: and by the Manner of the Fall of the poor unhappy Wretch,

* Claudian. in Conf. I. Stilichon. L. I. v. 229. + Tantum
gentium in rebus frivolis plerunque religio est. Plin. N. H.
L. XVI. c. 44. || Cæsar L. VI. c. XIV. p. 155. Ed. Jungerm.
‡ Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 308. Cæsar L. VI. c. 16. p. 156. Tacit.
An. L. XIV. c. 30. Strabo L. IV. p. 198. Ed. Causaub. Pomp.
Mela L. III. c. 2.

Wretch, by the Convulsion of the Parts, and Efflux of the Blood, they formed their Presages of future Events*. Other Methods they had likewise of Sacrificing Men; some they killed with Arrows, others they crucified †. Nay, they were sometimes wont to frame a huge Colos-sus, with Hay, Twigs, and Wood; in which having put several Men alive, and Brutes of all Kinds, they set Fire to it, and made an Holocaust of them all at once ||. This is the main of what Anti-quity hath transmitted down to us of the Theology and Philosophy of the Druids: and, by this, 'twill not be hard to frame a Judgment of their Science, as to the Stars, the *World*, *Nature*, and the Power of the Gods *; of which we have not the Particulars.

S. 23. As to the Habitations, and State of Building, among the antient Britains, we have had, of late, some, who, upon the Authority of Geofry of Mon-mouth, and the Heat of their own Fancy, have talk'd of Remains of Temples, and other Noble Stuctures of the Druids. Whereas, in reality, the Romans, at their Descent here, found nothing that carried the Appearance of a Build-ing: no not one Stone upon another;

The Error
of those
who take
the Roman
for British
Bricks.

D 2 nor

* Diodor. Sic. L. V. p. 308. Strab. L. IV. p. 198.
† Strabo ib. || Cæsar L. VI. p. 156. Strabo L. IV. p. 198.
* Cæsar L. VI. p. 156.

nor so much as a Brick, in all the whole Island. And tho' some others may be easily passed over, I cannot but be somewhat surprized to find a Gentleman of the great Diligence and Ingenuity of Mr. Somner* taking the Roman Bricks, that he observed in the Walls of Canterbury, for *British Bricks*. But 'tis not easie, when once a Man suffers himself to grow fond of a Subject, not to be over far transported, and screw Things to a Pitch much too high for those who are only indifferent Lookers on, and not touch'd with the Passion that such a Writer may himself feel.

Of the Towns, the Houses, and the Temples of the Britains. §. 24. Xiphilin, to whom we owe a very considerable Extract out of Dion Cassius concerning Britain, treating of the Mæatae, or Inhabitants of the now most Northern Counties of England, asserts that they had *neither Walls nor Cities* †; what passed under the Names of *Cities* in Britain, being, according to Strabo, no other than *Groves* ‡. So likewise Cæsar, *The Britains call it a Town when they have surrounded and fenced about their thickest Woods with a Bank and a Ditch* |||. As to their *Houses*, a *Tree* †† serv'd some for that Purpose: others run up *Hutts* * in

* Antiq. of Canterb. p. 4. † Μήτε τεχνη, μήτε πόλεις, Xiph. L. XXI. p. 866. ‡ Πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν εἰσὶν οἱ δέμαοι. Strabo L. IV. p. 200. ||| Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt. De Bello Gall. L. V. c. 21. p. 120. †† Πλαν ἡ δέρμεγον οἰκία, Xiphilin L. VI. p. 703. ** Καλυβεωνοῦνται, Strabo L. IV. p. 200.

in the Woods for their own Use ; and
and *Hovels for their Cattle* * ; both ve-
ry slight, and *not of any long Continuance*,
serving only for some small Shelter to
them during the Stretches of Weather, in
the Depth of Winter. Diodorus Siculus † is
somewhat more particular as to their
Structure, informing us that they were
only *slight Cabins, compos'd chiefly of*
Reeds, or Sticks. Cæsar observes that
the *Houses of the Britains* were pretty
like those of the Gauls || which he after-
wards acquaints us were small *Cottages,*
thatch'd with Straw |||. As to the
Walls of them we learn from Strabo
they were made of *Stakes and Watlings* ‡ ‡
after the Manner of Hurdles. Then
for the Temples of the Druids, they were
of a Piece with the rest : and no other
than *Groves and Woods* * * ; which the
Romans cut down, because the Druids
had dedicated them to so *cruel Supersti-*
tions, as the Oblation of human Blood,
and Sacrificing of Men. Which is like-
wise intimated by Lucan * †,
Omnisq; humanis lustrata cruoribus arbos:
and

* Βοσκήματα ---- ἐ περὶ πολὺ χεύνον. ibid.
† Τὰς οἰκίσεις εὐτελέσις ἔχεσιν ἐκ τῶν κιλαιῶν, οἱ
ξόλαιν καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον συγκειμένας. L. V. p. 301.
|| Aedificia fere Gallicis consimilia. De Bello Gall. L. V.
c. 12. p. 115. ||| Casas, quæ, more Gallico, stramentis
erant tectæ. Ibid. c. 43. p. 133. ‡ ‡ Εκ σανίδων καὶ γέρρων.
Strabo L. IV. p. 197. * * Lucos ac nemora consecrant. Ta-
cit. de Mor. Ger. c. 9. Excitique luci, saevis superstitionibus
sacri. Nami cruento, &c. Annal. L. XIV. c. 31. * † Pharsal.
L. III. v. 405.

and by Claudian*,

— — — *Lucosque vetusta*

Relligione truces. — — —

Pliny† tells us that the *Druïds made choice of Groves of Oaks*; their *Sacrifices*, and their *Religious Feasts*, being wont to be solemnized under that *Tree*. The Britains, under the Command of that brave and illustrious Heroine, *Bunduica* ||, after they had taken and plundered two Cities of the Romans, offered their *Sacrifices*, and kept their *Festivals in a Grove* dedicated to *Andate*, the Goddess of Victory |||. Indeed *Groves* were wont to serve the *Druïds*, not only for their *Temples*, but for their *Dwellings*,

— — — *Nemora alta remotis*

Incolitis lucis ††, — — —

and in *them*, or in some *Cave*, they were wont to deliver out their *Precepts* and *Doctrines**.

The Romans, and other Nations, as Savage, of old, and as much Strangers to Arts as the Britains.

§. 25. The truth is the Britains had then amongst them very little that carried any Appearance of Art ||*; except a few Things that probably they had either got of the Gauls, and Phœnicians with whom they had Commerce †*: or else

made

* In Stilichon. L. I. v. 288. † *Druidæ— roborum eligunt lucos ; — Sacrificiis epulisque rite sub arbore præparatis, &c.* Nat. Hist. L. XVI. c. 44. || *Boudicea. Tacit. Annal. L. XIV. c. 31.* |||| Θυοντες τε ἀμα, καὶ ἐσιθμεντες τῷ τὸν Αὐδίστην — αλογα. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 704. †† *Lucan. L. I. v. 454.* * Docent — in specu, aut in abditis saltibus Pomp. Mela L. III. c. 2. ||* *Xiphil. L. VI. p. 702, 703.* †|| *Diador. Sic. L. V. p. 299, 300. Cæsar L. V. c. 12, &c.* & L. VI. c. 13. *Strabo L. III. p. 175. Conf. Bochart. Part II. L. I. c. 39.*

made themselves, in Imitation of them; as afterwards of the Romans, when they were once settled here. Whether their Eſſeda were like those of the Gauls *, or the Chariots us'd in War by the Phœnicians †; or of what Form they were, we have no Account. But 'tis most certain their Way of Fighting with them was very wild and extravagant ||. Nor will it be thought strange that our Progenitors should be, in those early Times, thus rude, and uncivilized, when 'tis known that several other great Nations were likewise so till lately: nay, that all Mankind quite round the Globe were once so, I mean at their first Original, in the Ages that ensued next after the Deluge. This the Histories and Accounts of the Aſſyrians, the Egyptians, the Chineſes, and all others, agree in. Even the Grecians, that became afterwards the most polite and refin'd People upon Earth, were once *barbarous* ††. They made as little ſcruple as the Britains of ſlaying Men: and ſacrificing them to the Deities which they worshipped *. They lived upon *Leaves* and *Herbs*, or upon *Acorns*, till Ceres and Triptolemus taught them to *Plow*, and to *Sow Corn*. They had

* Strabo L. IV. p. 280. † Jof XVII. 16. 1 Sam. XIII. 5.
|| V. Cæſar. L. IV. c. 24. p. 99. †† - Τὸ παλαιὸν Ἑλληνικὸν ὄμοιότερα τῷ νῦν βαρβαρικῷ θεατῶν περον. Thucyd. L. I. c. 6. * Porphy. de Abſt. L. II.

had no other Cloathing than only the Skins of Beasts. Some of them dwelt in *Caves*, others in mean *Hutts* * : Others run wild in the *Woods*, like so many *Brutes*, till Pelasgus Orpheus, Amphion, and some other great Men, found out Ways to tame, *deterr*, and reclaim them from their *Rapine* and *Ferity*.

*Sylvestres homines sacer, interpresq; Deorum,
Cædibus, & viltu fædo, deterruit Orpheus ;
Diclus ob hoc lenire tigres, rapidosq; leones †.
Nay the Romans themselves were, not
many Ages before their Descent upon
this Island, wholly Strangers to all the
politer Arts.*

*Pænico Bello secundo Musa pinnatogradu.
Intulit se bellicosam in Romuli gentem seram ‡.
Julius Cæsar found the Natives of Britain, at his Landing, not more rude than Evander found those of Italy. They had no Houses : nor better Habitations than in hollow Trees, or in Caves ††. They offered up Men in Sacrifice * *. There were amongst them very little shew of Humanity, of Manners, or any useful Accomplishment. They were ignorant of Tillage ; living only upon Vegetables, or what they caught in Hunting.*

Hac

* V. Plin. L. VII. c. 56. Pausan. L. VIII. & alios. † Hor. de Arte Poet. v. 391. ‡ Poreius Licinius ap. A. Gell. L. XVII. c. 21. †† Ante factas domos, aut in cavis arboribus, aut in speluncis manebant. Serv. in Æneid. VIII. 315. * †. Dionys. Halic. L. I. Xiphilin. L. VI. p. 704. Plin. L. XXX. c. 1. Porph. II. περὶ ἀνοχῆς. Macrob. Sat. L. I. Serv. in Æneid. L. II. v. 116.

*Hac nemora indigena Fauni Nymphaque
tenebant,*

*Gensque virum truncis, & duro robore nata :
Queis neque mos, neque cultus erat : nec
jungere tauros,*

*Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto :
Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat*.*

Indeed they were no other than so many *wild Men, without Laws, and without Government* † ; which cannot by any Means be faid of the Britains. Nor had the Romans really made any considerable Progress in *Civility, in Arts or Science*, till after they had over-run Greece, and were cultivated and taught by that great and wise People.

*Gracia capta, serum victorem cepit, & artes
Intulit agresti Latio ||.*

And as the Greeks were the greatest Masters in the World, so the Romans soon shewed they were not les apt Proficients and Scholars. Nor will the Britains at this Day be judged inferior to either.

§. 26. Whether the old Wall, describ'd above, was the first with which London was environed, 'tis not easie to determin, for want of Records and Memorials. Mr. Burton ||| fancies Suetonius Paullinus, who was sent over Governour hither by Nero, found it Wall'd about at that

Of the
gradual
Inlarge-
ment of
the City
antiently :
and the
Progress
of it to the
East.

E Time.

* Aeneid. L. VIII. v. 384. & seqq. Conf. Dionys. Halic. L. I. † Genus Hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio. Salust. Bell. Catil. p. 4. Ed. Plantin. MDCXII. || Hor. Epist. L. II. ep. 1. v. 156. ||| Comment. on Antoninus his Itinerary, p. 161.

Time. Though the Account of that Expedition which he follows, I mean that of Tacitus *, is so far from giving any Countenance to his Conjecture, that it imports that London was then a Place of so little Strength that the Roman General quitted it, as not capable of being held out or defended. Be that as it will, this is certain, the Wall now in being was run up wide, and at some Distance from the former and antient Bounds of the City. If there was any Wall before, it must have been nearer this Way: and more to the West. Because the Urns, I have here given an Account of †, were found in the *Inside* of this Wall; whereas it was the standing Custom of the Romans, founded upon a Law of the XII. Tables ‡, to *bury only without the City*. This affords us a Proof that London did not formerly extend so far East: and that this Wall must have been built since those Urns were reposed there; which we may conjecture was about the Time of Antoninus, from the Coin of that Emperor ||| buried amongst them.

A Method
to discover
the ancient
Bounds
and Extent
of the
City, by
attending
to the Places
where
Sepulchral
Urns are
digg'd up.

§. 27. As from these Urns here, so from those of late Years brought to Light in great Numbers on the other sides of the Town, some Advances may be made towards ascertaining the old Boundaries

* Annal. L. XIV. c. 33. † Sect. 9. ‡ Par. I. De Jure Sacro. Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito. ||| Conf. Sect. 10. supra.

of it there : and by a careful collation of all, towards adjusting the Form, and settling the Extent, of the whole ; whenever One, who has Leisure, and due Information, shall engage in the Undertaking.

§. 28. Though the Romans committed not the Body of Numa *deceas'd to the Fire*, *he himself having expressly forbidden it*, as there was a Tradition *, quite down to the Time of Plutarch, the Writer of the Life of that Prince : and there were likewise a few others exempted †; yet 'twas the common Custom, among them, to burn their Dead. But this fell into Disuse as Christianity prevailed in the Empire : and the Professors of it brought the Manner of Burial, us'd by the Jews, and other Oriental Nations, again into Practice. Thus they *rendred back the Body to the Earth from whence 'twas originally derived* ||: and restored anew the antient and better Custom of Interment |||; detesting the Funeral Piles of the Pagans, and condemning the Way of Sepulture by Fire ††.

The Ro-
mans were
wont to
burn their
Dead.

§. 29. But 'twill not be so easy certain- That Cu-
ly to determin, either at what Time the stom fell
Christians first began to bury : or when into Disuse
they quitted the Sepulchreta of the Hea- as the
E 2 thens, prevailed.
Religion.

* Πιεὶ μὲν σὺν ἔλοσαν τὸν νεκρὸν, αὐτὸς κωλύσαντίς, οἰς λέγεται. Plut. in Numa. p. 74. Conf. Ciceron. de Legib. L. II,
† Plin. N. H. L. VII. c. 54. Cicero de Legib. L. II. || Redda-
mus id terræ, unde ortum est. Laert. de vero cultu L. VI.
p. 545. Ed. Oxon. ||| Veterem & meliorem consuetudinem
humandi frequentamus. Minut. Fel. p. 327. †† Exsecrantur
rogos, & damnant ignium sepulturas, Id. p. 97.

thens, pitc'hd upon new ones, and interr'd their Dead apart. As 'tis beyond controversy that several of them kept on in the old Way, and continued, for some time, to burn ; those who chose rather to bury, did it in common with their Pagan Neighbours : and reposed their Dead in the same Place*. Of this, without going further, we have Proof, from the Bones found here lying along with the Urns †. 'Tis very likely that for some time, at first, the Pagans and Christians liv'd quietly and amicably together : and the latter burn'd or bury'd their Deceas'd, each according to his own fancy. But as Conversions were daily made, and the Number of Proselytes became considerable, the Pagans began to take alarm, and think their Paternal Religion in Danger. This gave Rise to Controversies and Disputes : and, as these grew hot, Feuds and Animosities arose, in course. Thereupon the Parties began to distinguish themselves : and each recede from other as far as possible. The Christians, from the very Beginning, were not content only to withdraw from the Pagan Temples and Sacrifices, but declin'd joining in the Publick Processions, the Lustrations, and other Solemnities : and denied paying the usual Salutations to the Hermæ and Statues,

* V. Dissert. sur le Culte des Saints inconnus. par P. Mabillon. p. 14. &c seqq. † Conf. Sect. 11. supra.

tues*, that stood abroad in the Streets, and High-ways †; so far from it, that they reproach'd and expos'd those who did ‡. Nay afterwards, that they might separate and keep to as great Distance as possible, they refused so much as to eat or drink with them |||: or to comply with some of even the most innocent and indifferent of the common Customs: and in particular that of the ordinary Sepulture. As to the Pagans, they were far from being so shy and scrupulous of their Part: but were forward enough to fall into these Practices of the Christians that they liked, and thought preferable to their own. This was the Case of their Sepulture; which therefore they did not stick readily to exchange for the Christian: and this had obtained universally in the time of Macrobius ††. How much sooner, is not easy to determin, for want of Records, and Testimonies; this being the oldest extant. But *learned Men conjecture* that *burning* fell into general Disuse towards the latter End of the Times of the Antonines * *. To which conjecture the Coin of Antoninus Pius, found in this Burying-

* Dii Semitales d. † V. Virgilii Catal. de Sabino: & Nor. Jos. Scalig. in loc. ‡ Min. Felix in Ostavio. ||| Vid. Autorem Recognitionum Clementinarum. L. II. c. 70. & seqq. †† Urendi corpora defunctorum usus nostro seculo nullus nt. Saturnal. L. VII. c. 7. * * Quando cadavera cremari desierint — incertum est. Quanquam viri docti id sub extrema Antoninorum tempora factum conjiciant; quibus non repugnaverim. O. Ferrarii Dissert. de veterum iucernis sepulchrilib. p. 31.

rying-place * may perhaps be thought to give some Countenance. Without ever entring into that, the finding these Bones, not only within the old City-Wall †, but reposed along with the Urns ‡, carries the Date of their Sepulture up very high.

Christia-
nity very
antient in
Britain.

§. 30. A late Writer, to whose Labours Religion, and indeed good Letters, stand deeply indebted, has produced several very surprizing Proofs that Christianity obtain'd very early here in Britain |||. To this these Observations give some further Attestation : and also shew that the Christians were here as careful to distinguish themselves from the Pagans, as at Rome, in Italy, and elsewhere.

Of the
preserva-
tion of the
Bones, of
Persons
bury'd, for
so many
Ages.

§. 31. It will not be thought strange that these Bones should be preserved, and remain intire so long, when 'tis considered that they were found in a Clay so stiff and close that they might have lain safe there for many Ages more, had they not been thus disturb'd. From the Shells and other Marine Bodies, that are Remains of the Deluge ††, and found at this Day firm and sound in that sort of Clay, as well as other Terrestrial Matter, we have Proof sufficient how far it is capable of preserving such Bodies. Of the two, 'tis indeed much the more surprizing that

* Conf. Sect. 10. supra. † V. Sect. 11. supra. ‡ V. Sect. 9.
supra. ||| Bp. Stillingfleet Orig. Britan. c. I. ††. V. Nat.
Hist. of the Earth. Part 2.

that the Cinders or Burnt-Bones should be so little altered as we now find them. For these being injur'd and prey'd upon by the Fire, were so much the more tender, and liable to perish : and since these are so safely transmitted down to our Times, there cannot well be any Difficulty as to the other.

§. 32. As from the Urns, and Places of Sepulture, the Walls, and Bounds of the City may be traced ; so from the Places where Rateræ, Simpula, Prafericula, and other Vessels of Sacrifice, have been turn'd forth of the Earth and Rubbish, Judgment may be pass'd of the Site of the Temples of this City : and, by the Figures, and Insignia, exhibited upon some of those Vessels, of the Deities that they were used in the Worship of, and those Temples dedicated unto.

§. 33. Of this we have a Sample in the various Things digg'd up near St. Pauls-Church. In particular, as well the Tusks of Boars, Horns of Oxen, and of Stags : as the Representations of Deer, and even of Diana herself, upon the Sacrificing Vessels ; of all which there are Instances in my Collection. Nay I have likewise a small Image of that Goddess that was found not far off. These plainly enough import that there was thereabouts antiently a Temple of Diana ; as has been indeed the common Tradition

dition * and Opinion. Nor assuredly would the very learned Writer †, who has lately call'd this in Question, ever have done that, had he known of these Things : and that there was yet remaining such Evidence there of the Sacrifice of Stags; which he allows to be *the proper Sacrifice to Diana* ‡.

But, Sir, I have, before I was well aware, much exceeded the Bounds that I, at first, propos'd to myself: and I blush when I reflect how much of that Time I have thus taken up with Trifles, that you, of all Men living, know how to employ so much better. For which Reason I shall not detain you longer than while I assure you that I am, with the utmost Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

Gresham College

23 June 1707.

J. Woodward.

* Burton's Com. on Antonin. p. 169. + Bp. Stillingfleet.
Antiq. London. p. 471. &c 542. ¶ Ibid. p. 546.

lly
ho
vet
ese
in-
of
per

a-
I,
ush
e I
ou,
loy
all
ure
t,

nt.

rd.

—
eet.